

FREEDOM-DM1: A Phase 1, Placebo-Controlled Single Ascending Dose Study To Evaluate PGN-EDODM1 in People With Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1 (DM1)

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Disclosures

- •Jane Larkindale is a full-time employee of PepGen Inc
- •Jane Larkindale receives compensation, equity and benefits from PepGen Inc
- •The study and current analysis were sponsored by PepGen Inc

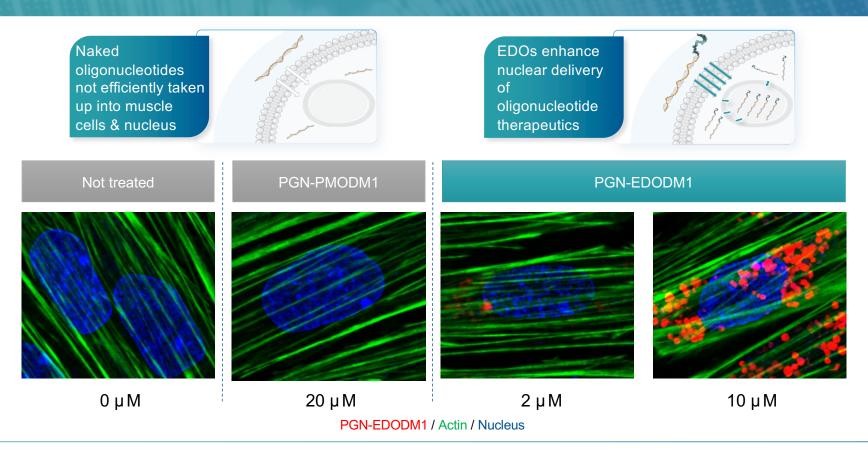




Driven by our proprietary
Enhanced Delivery
Oligonucleotide (EDO)
platform, PepGen is creating a
pipeline of disease-modifying
therapeutics with the potential
to safely and effectively target
the underlying cause of serious
genetic neuromuscular and
neurological diseases

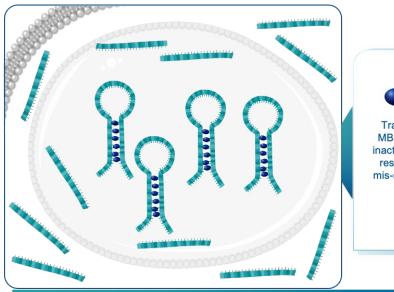


Enhanced Delivery Oligonucleotide Platform Enhances Nuclear Delivery and Uptake of Oligonucleotides





DM1 is Caused by Pathogenic CUG Repeats in *DMPK* RNA that Sequester Splicing Factors. PGN-EDODM1 is Designed to Bind to the Repeat Sequence and Liberate MBNL1







- DM1 is caused by pathogenic DMPK transcripts containing CUG repeat sequences that form hairpin loops.
- These hairpin loops trap MBNL1 proteins that are needed for correct splicing of mRNAs.

- PGN-EDODM1 binds selectively to the pathogenic DMPK transcript.
- This reduces the ability of the CUG repeats to form hairpin loops and sequester RNA splicing proteins.







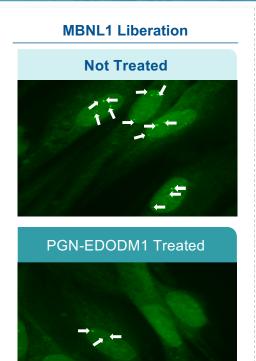


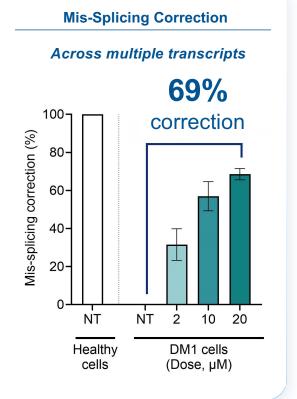


PGN-EDODM1 Reduced Pathogenic Nuclear Foci, Liberated MBNL1 and Corrected Mis-Splicing in Patient Cells with Long CUG Repeats



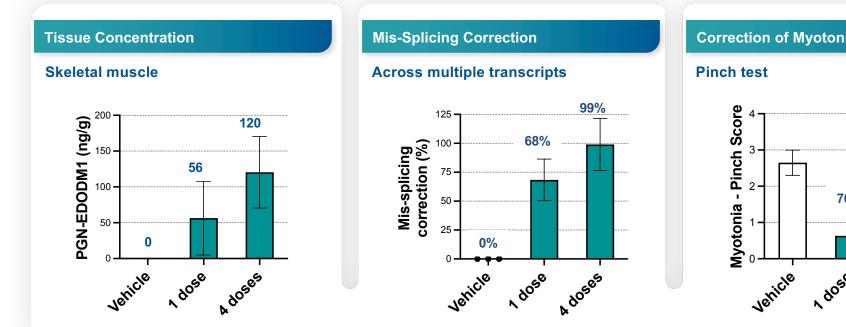
54% reduction in toxic foci

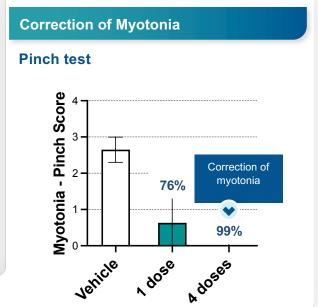






Multiple Doses of PGN-EDODM1 Led to Greater Improvement in Splicing Correction and Myotonia vs Single Dose in Preclinical Studies







FREEDOM: Phase 1 PGN-EDODM1 Single-Ascending Dose Study Design



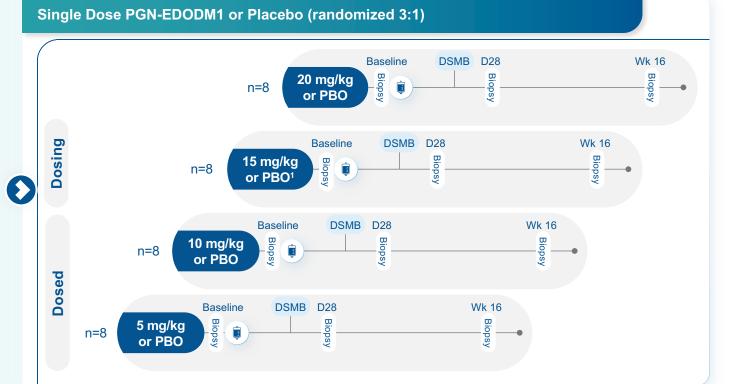
FREEDOM Study Overview

Multinational, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled SAD study in people with DM1

Single IV administration of PGN-EDODM1

Muscle biopsies in tibialis anterior at Baseline, Day 28, Week 16

Safety, PK, correction of missplicing, initial functional assessments







FREEDOM: Demographics and Baseline Characteristics in First Two Cohorts

	N	Mean (SD) or n (%)		
	Placebo (n=4)	5 mg/kg (n=6)	10 mg/kg (n=6)	
Age (years)	39.0 (10.9)	36.3 (9.0)	34.7 (8.2)	
Female, n (%)	3 (75%)	3 (50%)	3 (50%)	
BMI (kg/m ²)	20.0 (3.3)	22.8 (5.0)	22.8 (5.7)	
Splicing Index	72.3 (16.3)	73.7 (15.2)	53.6* (26.0)	
vHOT – middle finger (sec)	14.1 (5.6)	12.6 (7.3)	9.3 (2.8)	
10MWRT (sec)	4.3 (1.6)	3.9 (1.5)	4.4 (1.5)	



Favorable Emerging Safety Profile of PGN-EDODM1¹

Summary of Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs)

	5 mg/kg (n=8) ² n(%)	10 mg/kg (n=8)² n(%)	Total (n=16) ² n(%)
Any TEAE	4 (50.0)	6 (75.0)	10 (62.5)
Any related TEAE	1 (12.5)	3 (37.5)	4 (25.0)
Any SAE	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	3 (18.8)
Any related SAE	0	1 (12.5)	1 (6.3)
Any AESI or dose-limiting toxicities	0	0	0
Any TEAE leading to study withdrawal	0	0	0
Any TEAE leading to death	0	0	0

PGN-EDODM1 was Generally Well-Tolerated, with Most TEAEs Mild or Moderate in Severity

All treatment related TEAEs:

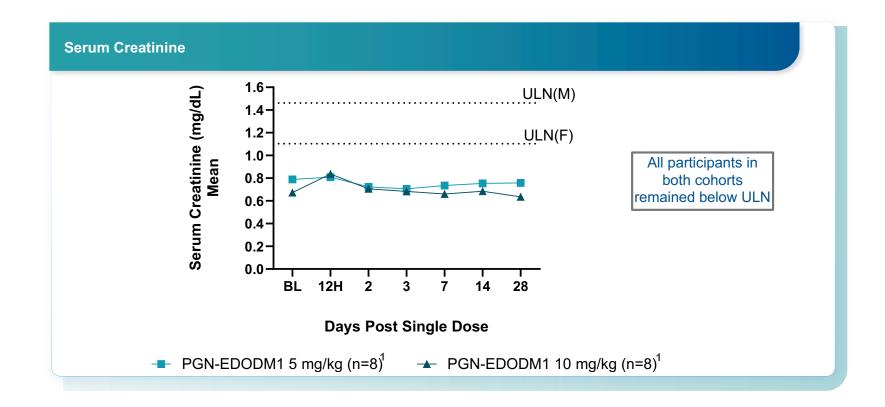
- Nausea (n=2), vomiting (n=1), dizziness (n=1), headache (n=1), feeling hot (n=1), abdominal pain (n=1)
- SAE related to study drug:
 - Abdominal pain (10 mg/kg) potentially confounded by use of prohibited, off-label drug taken on the morning of PGN-EDODM1 dosing³
- · SAEs unrelated to study drug:
 - Appendicitis (5 mg/kg)
 - Right anterior tibial artery pseudoaneurysm (10 mg/kg) related to muscle biopsy procedure
- No adverse events related to electrolytes or renal biomarkers



- 1. As of December 3, 2024
- 2. Includes all participants (placebo and PGN-EDODM1 treated); cohorts remain blinded
- 3. Data Safety Monitoring Board reviewed event and recommended continuation of study/dosing

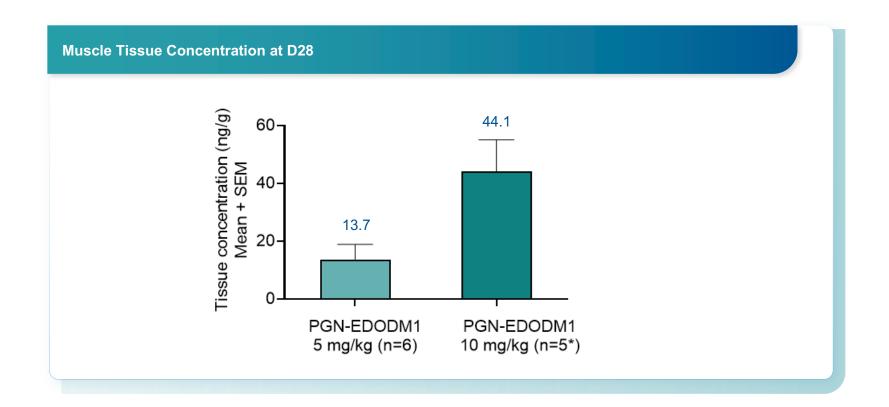
SAE: serious adverse event; AESI: adverse event of special interest

PGN-EDODM1 Demonstrated Normal Mean Serum Creatinine Levels



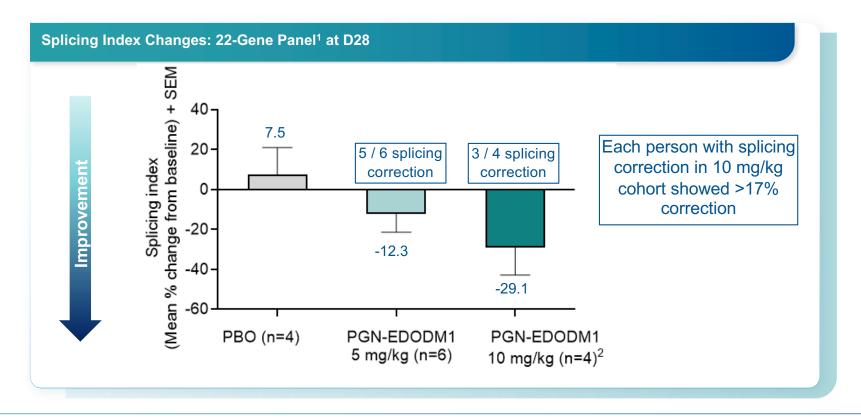


PGN-EDODM1 Observed to Have Robust and Dose-Dependent Increases in Muscle Tissue Concentration Following a Single Dose





PGN-EDODM1 Produced Mean 29% Splicing Correction Following Single 10 mg/kg Dose

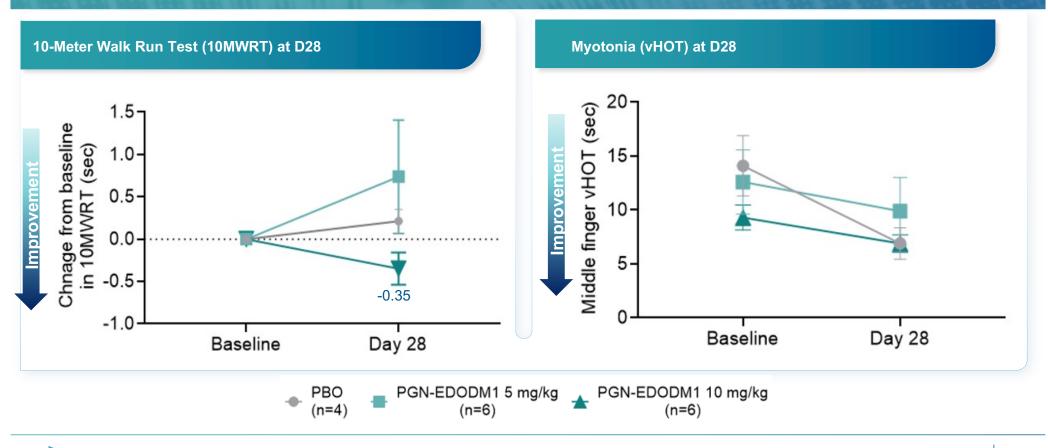




^{1.} Provenzano et al., The Splice Index as a prognostic biomarker of strength and function in myotonic dystrophy type 1, J Clin. Invest. 2025

^{2.} In 10 mg/kg cohort: One participant's biopsy was not collected at Day 28 due to pseudoaneurysm in connection with biopsy procedure and one participant's sample showed splicing index outside the pre-specified assay range at Baseline and Day 28 (no detectable mis-splicing) and was excluded from the analysis.

Functional Outcomes Data After a Single Dose





vHOT: video hand opening time

PGN-EDODM1 Selectively Targets Only Pathogenic *DMPK* to Correct RNA Mis-Splicing



Favorable
emerging safety
profile¹ in people
with myotonic
dystrophy type 1



Dose-dependent increase in drug tissue concentration observed in first two cohorts



Dose-dependent increases in evaluable people² in mean **splicing correction** following single dose

~29% at 10 mg/kg

~12% at 5 mg/kg



^{1.} Through Feb 24 2025

^{2.} Two participants in the 10 mg/kg cohort were excluded from the splicing correction assay. One participant's biopsy was not collected at Day 28 and the other participant's splicing index values were outside of the pre-specified assay range, both at Baseline and at Day 28.

FREEDOM2 Phase 2 MAD Study Underway



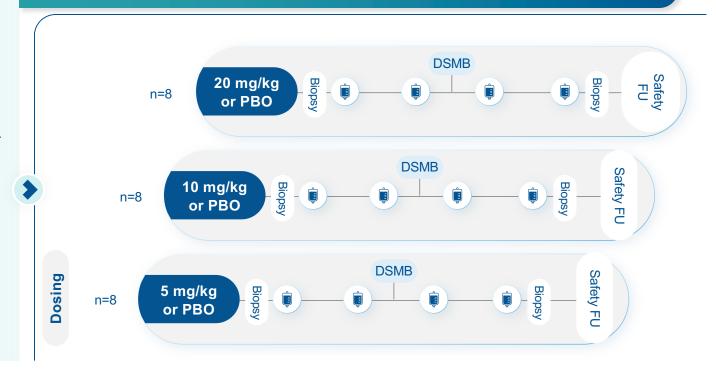
FREEDOM2 Study Overview

Multinational, randomized, doubleblind, placebo-controlled, MAD study open in UK and Canada

IV administration of PGN-EDODM1 or placebo every 4 weeks for a period of 12 weeks

Key endpoints: Safety, PK, correction of splicing, functional assessments: vHOT, hand grip, 10-meter walk run test

4 Doses of PGN-EDODM1 or Placebo (randomized 3:1)







Thank you!





Clinical study participants and their families



Clinical site staff and investigators



Community and clinical advisors



Preclinical collaborators

See posters P48 and O45 for more information

